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LYNCH LAW JUSTIFIABLE?

BEN. TILLMAN AGAINST THE NEGRO.

W.H. Wooten Just Not to Be Exposed—Booker T. Washington Condemned—His Methods Re-
garded as Dangerous to White Labor—No
Negro Christians Now.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4.—A special
from Marquette, Wis., says:
"United States Senator Benjamin R.
Tillman, of South Carolina, addressed
a large audience on the race question
from a Southern standpoint. One of
the features of his remarks was a plea
in justification of lynching.

"In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black
men," he said. "Why don't you try
the bleaching process and exterminate
them by intermarriage? The idea is
repugnant to you. In South Carolina
we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000
whites. The 'carpet-baggers,' the 'nig-
gers,' and the Southern scoundrels
ruled us after the war until they had
stolen everything that was in the State.
Then we went with our shotguns to the
polls and took it away from them. All
men are not created equal, and the 'nig-
gers' are not fit to vote. Come what
may the white people of the South will
govern their own country."

He condemned Booker Wash-
ington's scheme of educating the negro
along industrial lines as an attempt to
place him on an equality with the white
artisan, something that would intensify
race hatred in the South. He said
that among the 4,000,000 slaves during
the civil war there were more Christians
than there are to-day among the
9,000,000 blacks in the South.
"I do not want to uphold slavery,"
he continued. "I thank God there are
no slaves to-day under the Stars and
Stripes."

EPHOL. SYLPHING OF NEGRO FRIENDS.

Mr. Tillman made an eloquent plea
in justification of lynching, saying that
Southern women could not be brought
into court to testify to their shame
and degradation before a jury for the
purpose of convicting a beast.

His reference to the sanctity of the
Southern household and the Southern
women and his remarks on lynching
were heartily applauded. He closed
with an impassioned statement to the
effect that the white people of the
South would remain on top "in spite of
the devil," and declared that if neces-
sary he and his brethren were
ready to take down their shotguns
again.

MC LAURIN VS. TILLMAN.

Good Government vs. Oligarchy—An Appeal to
the People. Right is Bound to Prevail.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 6.—The State
Democratic executive committee to-
day received Senator McLaurin's reply
to their action of July 25 condemning
his course in the Senate and demand-
ing his resignation. In the course of
the letter Senator McLaurin writes:

"I hold my commission from the
Democratic voters of South Carolina.
I recognize no authority but theirs,
take no orders from any source but
them, and shall in due course appeal
to them for judgment on my course
as a Senator and my character as a
man and a Democrat.

"Personally, I am indifferent to your
actions, because nobody has made you
my master or censor, and I regard
what you have done as merely express-
ing the malice and the fears of one
individual, Senator B. R. Tillman.
But for this always evil and indecent
influence, ordinary respect for the
properties would probably have pre-
vented the four of you who are my de-
clared competitors for the seat I now
have the honor to occupy, from at-
tempting to use the power intrusted
to you by your party to remove a rival
from your path.

WHICH DOES THE PARTY WANT?

"I shall ask the people to decide
between the man who has tried to help
cotton factories, open highways of
commerce, and to so command the
Democratic party as to command for it
the confidence and respect of the
business and laboring elements North
and South and that of the man whose
conduct and record has been to sink
the party to disrepute and impotence.
I shall ask them to say whether they
prefer the Senator who has tried to
retain for South Carolina the honor
and dignity won by a long line of
illustrious sons, and glorious deeds, or
the Senator who has postured as buf-
foon and bully, and who proclaimed on
the floor of the Senate that he
represented a constituency of ballot
box stuffers and murderers who
wanted their share of the stealage.

"I desire to proclaim to the world
that you do not represent the intelli-
gence, the Democracy of the people
of South Carolina, and to you and
Senator Tillman that he has never
been my master and shall never be;
that he shall not escape the vengeance
that must surely fall upon him when
the people have been made to under-
stand his motives, his methods, his
debased character, and his shameful
record. To that grand conservator of
free government, the reserved patriot-
ism and common sense of the people,
I make appeal against partisan intol-
erance and tyranny."

"I have been at some pains to show
from the records, by volume and
page, that where Senator Tillman and
I differed in Congress it was not on
party questions; and that he voted
with the Republicans at least as often
as I, and that in every case where we

divided I had with me Democrats who
possessed the confidence of the party
throughout the country and whose
slandering insolence dares to assail.
I could go further and show other in-
stances in which he has voted against
the great majority of his party and
even against his own declarations—
notably in the Platt amendment to
the Cuban bill. He had declared his
purpose to oppose and fight this to
the last ditch; but he voted for it.

"WHAT THE NEGROES TEACH."

Buffalo Press Editorial, July 12, 1901.

When northern people undertake to
discuss race questions they are accus-
tomed to be told that they do not un-
derstand Negroes; that a long resi-
dence in the South is necessary to a
realization of the Negro character, and
that people who know only Northern
Negroes are not competent to form an
opinion on the race problem.

The people of Buffalo who have
watched the deliberations of the Na-
tional Association of Colored Women in
this city will have their "misunderstand-
ing" of the Negroes increased thereby
if it is a misunderstanding. The educa-
tion and good breeding of these
women and the high intellectual
quality of their discussions of public
questions pertaining to their race
would put at once on the defensive
anyone who undertook to apply the
term "inferior" to them.

It will be said that these are not
types of the race, but its leading rep-
resentatives. That is true, yet they
have all risen within a single genera-
tion, either from slavery or from a
condition very close thereto, and they
are types of thousands more, both
men and women, who have made
similarly rapid progress. They prove
the capability of the race for develop-
ment when opportunities are placed
within its reach.

It cannot be the work of a year or a
generation, but it is just as possible
to raise the entire Negro race to the
level represented by its highest types,
and it is as much the duty of govern-
ment and public institutions to aim at
that object in the one case as in the
other. That is the only way in which
the Negro problem can be solved.

When all Negro are like those who
are attending this convention there
will be no race problem; no barbarous
crimes peculiar to a low state of im-
morality, no lynchings; no insane
dread of "negro domination" in
politics. Only by this uplifting pro-
cess can it be possible to make the
Southern portion of our country habi-
table to the two radically distinct races,
which through no desire of the lesser
have been placed there. Repression
and proscription can only retard the
movement. It is not merely a mat-
ter of sentiment, but of cold, sensi-
ble policy.

PENSION THE TEACHERS.

Invulnerable Public Servants and Hard Worked
Individuals.

There is every reason that the
teachers in the public schools who
have taught successfully for a number
of years and have become infirm or
incapacitated by their work should be
retired on a pension fund. There is no
reason that a pension fund should not
be established for the benefit of worthy
teachers. Those who are on the out-
side should not come to the conclusion
that a teacher's position is an easy
thing. It is very hard on a female who
works from morning until night teach-
ing and preparing her lessons for the
next day and in addition to think to
receive the insults or abuses of a su-
perior principal or of some one who
may be in authority. Imposition on
the colored teachers is not as severe
now as it used to be. There was a time
if a teacher refused to submit to the
insults of an official she was dis-
missed or reduced.

There are improvements that can be
made now, especially in the Negro
schools. It doesn't take long for an
official to forget himself and arrogate
to himself that he is the lord of crea-
tion. Yes worthy teachers who have
spent their entire life teaching the
youth should be pensioned. There is
an Association established that it ought
not to receive the support that it ought.
The Association of white
teachers is supported by the people.
An entertainment that was given a
year ago by the white teachers Associa-
tion was liberally patronized, and
thousands of dollars were realized.
But the one given by the colored
teachers was slimly attended. It is
doubtful whether expenses were real-
ized. Let the teachers be pensioned.

CLUB WORK OF COLORED WOMEN.

Nary Church Terrell.

From the Southern Workman.

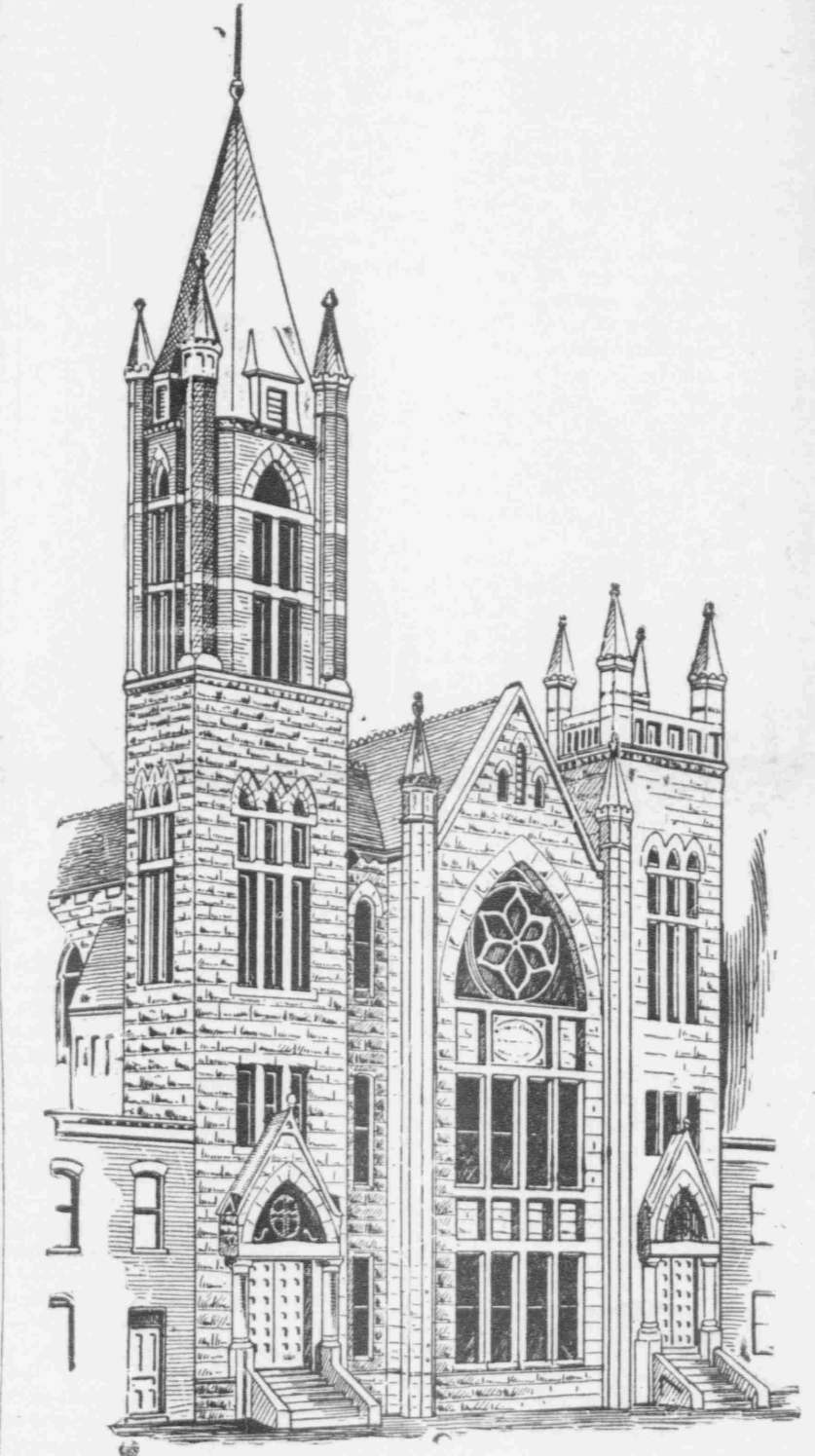
Should anyone ask me what special
phase of the Negro's development
makes me most hopeful of his ultimate
triumph over present obstacles, I
should answer unhesitatingly, it is the
magnificent work the women are do-
ing to regenerate and uplift the race.
Though there are many things in the
Negro's present condition to discour-
age him, he has some blessings for
which to be thankful: not the least of
these is the progress of our women in
everything which makes for the cul-

ture of the individual and the eleva-
tion of the race.
For years, either banding themselves
into small companies or struggling
alone, colored women have worked
with might and main to improve the
condition of their people. The neces-
sity of systematizing their efforts and
working on a larger scale became ap-
parent not many years ago, and they
decided to unite their forces. Thus it
happened that in the summer of 1899
the National Association of Colored
Women was formed by the union of
two large organizations, from which
the advantage of concerted action had
been learned. From its birth till the
present time its growth has been
steady. Interests in the purposes and
plans of the National Association have
spread so rapidly that it has already
been represented in twenty-six states.
Handicapped though its members have
been, because they lacked both money
and experience, their efforts have for
the most part been crowned with suc-
cess.

Kindergartens have been established
by some of its organizations, from
which encouraging reports have come.
A sanitarium with a training school for
nurses has been set on such a firm

each of which the whites constitute
less than one-third of the inhabitants.
their combined area is 9,367 square
miles, or something more than that of
Massachusetts or Rhode Island taken
together. In 1890 these counties had
an aggregate white population of 79
291. They have now 87,202. In the
same period the Negroes increased
from 299,681 to 350,938. As against an
absolute white increase of 7,911 it is
to be set a Negro gain of 51,257. Rel-
atively, the difference between the re-
spective rates of growth of the two
races has been so great, but it has for
all that quite marked. There are less
than ten per cent. more white people
in the region under consideration than
there were in 1890, there are upwards
of 17 per cent. more Negroes. For at
least twenty years the Negroes have
been gaining on the whites. In 1880
out of every 1,000 inhabitants of these
counties, 218 were white, now only
199. Two decades ago the Negroes
outnumbered the whites by 210,907—
to 44 by 263,736.

Bo-dering on these overwhelmingly
black counties a nine others in each
of which there is a Negro majority,
out in each of which the whites con-
stitute more than one-third of the en-



THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,
As it looks after its Completion. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, Pastor.

foundation by the Payllis Whetly
Club of New Orleans, Louisiana, and
has proved itself to be such a blessing
to the entire community, that the
municipal government of that South-
ern city has voted it an annual ap-
propriation of several hundred dollars.
By the members of Tuskegee branch
of the association the work of bring-
ing the light of knowledge and the
gospel of Christianity to their poor
benighted sisters on the plantations in
Alabama has been conducted with
signal success. Their efforts have
thus far been confined to four estates,
comprising thousands of acres of land,
on which live hundreds of colored people
in the ignorance of darkness and
in the grip of sin, and living miles
away from churches and schools.

Plans for aiding the indigent or-
phaned and aged have been projected,
and in some instances have been car-
ried into successful execution. One
club in Memphis, Tenn., has purchased
a large tract of land on which it in-
tends to erect an Old Folks' Home,
part of the money for which has al-
ready been raised. Splendid service
has been rendered by the Illinois Fed-
eration of Colored Women's Clubs,
through whose instrumentality schools
have been visited, truant children
looked after, parents and teachers
urged to co-operate with each other,
rescue and reform work engaged in,
so as to reclaim unfortunate women
and tempted girls, public institutions
investigated, and garments cut, made
and distributed to the needy poor.

THE RACE CENSUS AT THE SOUTH.

The United Census Figures Show That The
Negro Is Not Dying Out, But Is Increasing
In Numbers.

Editorial From New York "Nation."

During the last ten years the Negro
population of the Black Belt of Ala-
bama has increased much more rapid-
ly than the white. There are twelve
contiguous counties in that State in

ture population. In these nine coun-
ties, considered as a whole, the Negro
have, during the last ten years, in-
creased more rapidly than the
whites. In 1890 they had 116,575 Negro
and 89,750 white inhabitants. They
have now a black population of 136,
415 and a white of 100,787. There has
been, therefore, in the decade an in-
crease of 19,840 blacks and of 10,997
whites. The respective rates of in-
crease were 17.02 and 12.26 per cent.
Twenty years ago, out of every 1,000
of their residents 442 were white; now
only 425 are.

PUSHING THEMSELVES. A HOLD UP.

A Colored Editor and his Associates Held Up
and Accused by their White Associates
with Stealing.

One day last week a colored Editor
in this city and a few of his colored
associates were accompanied to a well
known colored cafe in this city by sev-
eral white men, clerks in the Census
office. They had imbibed several
drinks and had started out and in
front of this well known cafe, the
white men, the associates of the colored
Editor and his white friends
accused the colored Editor and his
friends with having stolen a watch.
The colored contingent became very
indignant and so great was the excite-
ment hundreds of people congregated
at the corner of 8th and market space
where every colored man was placed
in line and searched in the presence
of the large crowd. It was a most dis-
graceful scene that was ever wit-
nessed. It is a lesson to negroes who
insist on courting the company of
second class white men and treating
them to be in their company. This
kind of sociability is practised by
most negroes who want to pass for
white and will spend any amount of
money on second class white men
to be in their company. There are
in the departments to day a negro
from Mississippi, another from South

Carolina who attempts to pass for
white. There is another credited to
the District of Columbia. This negro
was formerly a waiter on a steam-
boat and at one time a prominent mem-
ber of the Washington Colored Society.
He is too much Spaniard now to as-
sociate with negroes. The lesson of
men a lesson not to associate with
men who cannot trust them. It was a
case of pushing yourselves—a hold up.

NOT DISORDERLY CONDUCT?

The Court and Prosecuting Attorney Disagree.

Everett Burt was charged with dis-
orderly conduct in an alley in the rear
of Pomeroy street Northwest on Aug.
4th, 1901. The case was tried on Aug.
8th, 1901, before Judge Mills, acting
Judge of the District Branch of the
Police Court.

The testimony presented on behalf
of the government showed that on the
4th of August, Everett had gotten up
on a shed next door to the resi-
dence of the Chinamen, and, while
the Chinamen were eating their dinner,
it was testified that Everett threw
horse manure, dirt and sticks on the
dining table and into the eatables of
the Chinamen, and that the defendant
then hollered at the celestials and ran.

At the close of the testimony given
by the District, Judge Mills dismissed
the case, without requiring Everett to
go upon the stand, holding that a case
of disorderly conduct had not been
made out. Judge Mills stated that an
information should have been filed
against Everett charging him with throw-
ing missiles. He directed the prose-
cuting attorney to file such an infor-
mation, which the attorney declined
to do, on the ground that he was of
the opinion that the defendant was
properly charged with disorderly con-
duct. Everett was then allowed to go
quit.

ARTISTIC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED
BY THE BALTIMORE AND
OHIO RAILROAD

Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued
a Guide to Washington, which in
many respects excels all other guides
published, both in artistic appearance
and careful description of points of in-
terest in the Capital City. The front
cover of the book is embellished with a
handsome steel engraved portrait of
the "Stuart" Washington. The re-
verse cover bears an American flag in
the grasp of an eagle. The inside pages
contain recent photographs of all of
the Government Buildings with cor-
rect information concerning them,
together with other interesting features
of the city, and the very latest map.
Copies will be sold at the principal
Ticket Offices of the Baltimore &
Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or
will be mailed to any address on re-
flection (15) cents in stamps on appli-
cation to the undersigned.

"REASONS WHY."

"Reasons Why" is a forty-two page
pamphlet giving in condensed form
the important facts concerning the
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. It is an
argument setting forth the claims of
the railroad for public consideration.
This artistic booklet contains many
half-tones and drawings illustrating
the history, scenic charms, the de-
velopment and progress of the rail-
road, and the superior service afforded
to patrons. Single copies can be ob-
tained of Ticket Agents, or will be
mailed to any address on receipt of
two (2) cents in postage stamps on
application to the undersigned.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.,
Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO PAN-
AMERICAN EXPOSITION
DURING JULY, VIA BALTIMORE
& OHIO RAILROAD.

Excursion tickets will be sold to Buf-
falo, via Royal Blue Line, Philadelphia
& Reading Ry., and Lehigh
Valley Route at the Low Rate of
\$10.00 for the Round Trip from Wash-
ington, Baltimore, Washington and
intermediate stations on July 2, 11,
17, 25, and 30 for train leaving Wash-
ington 7:05 a. m., Baltimore 7:55 a.
m., Newark, Del., 6:20 a. m., Wil-
mington 9:30 a. m., arriving in Buf-
falo 9:20 p. m.

Tickets will also be sold at correspond-
ingly low rates from Frederick,
Hagerstown, Martinsburg, Strasburg,
Junction, and intermediate points, for
any train on day previous to above
dates in order that passengers may
be enabled to make connections with
train named.

All tickets limited for return to
seven (7) days, including date of sale,
on all trains except "Black Diamond
Express" and "Royal Limited."
Call on Agents Baltimore & Ohio
R. R. for tickets, Pullman car space,
and full information.

SUMMER TOURS VIA BALTIMORE
& OHIO RAILROAD.

Tickets now on sale to all principal
summer resorts east of the Ohio River.
Special excursion tickets to Buffalo
account Pan American Exposition, and
to Niagara Falls now on sale. For
further information apply to offices
Nos. 707 15th street, 619 Pa. Ave.,
and Depot, N. J. Ave. & C street, re-
garding time of trains, routes and
rates. M. 4-41.

B. & O. WEEK END COUNTRY
TRIPS.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays
for return until following Monday, at
reduced rates, from Washington to
Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis
Junction and intermediate points.—
M. 4-31.

BAD FOR THE NEGROES.

RECORDER CHEATHAM CON-
DEMNS INCENDIARY ADVICE.

District Officer Believes They Were Misquoted
In Urging Negroes to Arm against Lynchers,
and if Not, They Spoke in Heat and are not
to be taken Seriously—Says Whites are Best
Friends of the Colored Race in the Southern
States.

From the Daily Post, August 7th.

Henry P. Cheatham, recorder of
deeds for the District of Columbia, was
interviewed yesterday in regard to the
reported utterances of two leading
members of the Afro-American Press
Association, now holding its annual
session in Philadelphia. The conven-
tion began Tuesday, and in the Post
yesterday morning was an account of
the discussion of the subject of lynching,
which was participated in by W. A.
Pledger, of the Atlanta Age, and
Thomas Fortune of New York, chair-
man of the association. According to
the reports sent out from Philadelphia,
Pledger said:

"I believe in the transmigration of
souls. It will not be long—I believe I
will live to see the day—before the
soul of Ben. Tillman, will be wander-
ing through the streets in the body
of a sick egg dog, with no one to throw
him a crust of bread to eat. The dollar
and cold steel are the things the white
man respects. Many of them are afraid
to lynch us where they know the black
man is standing behind his door with
a Winchester. But they arrest us, and
then attack us defenseless in jail and
lynch us."

Fortune's remarks were given as fol-
lows:

"We have cringed and crawled
long enough. I don't want any more
good niggers. I want bad niggers.
Let the bad nigger with a Winchester
who can defend his home and children
and wife."

These extracts were shown to Re-
corder Cheatham yesterday and he
was asked for his views. He read them
over carefully, and after a moments
thought said that he found much to re-
gret in them.

BELIEVES THEY WERE MISQUOTED.

"I am afraid my brethren are be-
coming unduly excited," he said.
Fortune and Pledger are hardly the
men to make seditious harangues.
They are too talented and know too
much to make such—well, say incon-
siderate remarks. I am inclined to be-
lieve they have been misquoted. If
they haven't, then they must have had
a very hot debate up there, and in the
very hottest part of it these words
slipped out unawares.

"But be that as it may, I want to say
most emphatically that I want to have
no part in this new doctrine of the 'bad
nigger and the Winchester.' That
combination has caused too much
trouble already. Don't understand
me to uphold lynching. It is greatly
to be deplored, as all crime is, no mat-
ter by whom committed or where, or
what the crime is. All lawlessness is
to be condemned by the blacks as well
as by the whites. But while that is
true it affords no excuse for inciting
to crime to check a form of lawlessness.
Lynching is no reason for the general
arming of the negro. It would lead to
most serious trouble and would be the
very worst thing for the negro himself.
I cannot bring myself to believe that
such men as Pledger and Fortune,
whom I know to be cool and considerate
men, could in all seriousness give
such dangerous and mischievous
advice.

NO REASON FOR MISCHIEVOUS ADVICE.

"Another thing, there is apparently
no reason for any such stringent mea-
sures. There is no race conflict. The
whites and the blacks are getting along
together very well all through the
South. Both are prosperous and
making great strides, materially and
intellectually. Is the lawlessness of a
handful of whites and a handful of
blacks here and there in the South to
disturb the prevailing friendly relations,
disturb the constantly improving in-
dustrial conditions, retard progress,
and check the growing development
of the negro? I pray not, and never
shall my voice be raised in support
of any such short-sightedness and foolish
policy as that reported to have been
enunciated by my brethren in Phila-
delphia.

"Who are the white people of the
South? Are they the men who take
part in the lynchings or are they the
men who are sent to Congress, who
are elected governors, the men who
have taken hold of affairs in the South
and are giving it the impetus that is
carrying it on to a future that our fore-
fathers never dreamed of? Are the
lynchers the people of the South, or
are the merchants, the farmers, the
manufacturers, the doctors and the
lawyers, the representatives of the
prosperous Southern chivalry and re-
finement? The white people of the
South are among the best people on
earth. Take them right there in Ala-
bama, where they had the lynchings
only the other day, and you will find
them warm-hearted, chivalrous, and
the best friend the negro has. Let
Pledger speak for himself. He knows.
The best friends he has in the South
are the white people. He has told me
so himself. Fortune knows it, too.

"No, I can't think that my brethren
meant to incite any insurrection or to
advise the general arming of the ne-
gro. Their remarks were brought
out by the heat of some debate, and
if male, as reported, are not to be
taken seriously."